

## PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

PAVING THE WAY FOR MONARCHY.

The Word "Republic" Omitted from Public Documents.

Letter from Trochu on the Proposed German Entry.

As Advises Shutting the Gates and Compelling Their Opening With Cannon.

MORE BOMBS SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Unfavorable Opinion of the New Ministry in Paris.

Food Arriving but No Medicines.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Your correspondent writes:—

SIGNIFICANT.

It is a fact worthy of special notice that the word "republic" is struck out of all public documents and "La France" substituted.

TROCHU ON THE PROPOSED ENTRY.

General Trochu has written a letter to the *Liberté* newspaper, in which he says:—

You ask what are my feelings on the report, which is daily gaining ground, on the approaching entry into Paris of the German army. I shall give them frankly. After four and a half months of siege and eight combats, after a severe bombardment which made many victims, in accordance with a convention dictated by famine alone, we felt. The enemy owes Paris honors for which we and Paris should have no anxiety, for the traditions which rule in public opinion are vouchers of nobleness on the part of conquerors toward the conquered. We should expect honors of war for Paris and respect for her *éclat* and her mourning sons. Is it that the enemy wishes to enter Paris without having forced any point on the *éclat*, without having taken by assault a single detached fort or carried an exterior defense? If, under these circumstances, the enemy demands possession of the city he should be made to bear the odium and responsibility of violence. As a speechless, solemn protestation against the entry all the gates of the city should be shut. Let him open them with cannon. Disarmed Paris need not reply, but can leave to truth, justice and history the task of judging between us.

TROCHU.

BOMBS SEIZED.

The police authorities fear that the letter will be the cause of difficulty. Three thousand bombs were seized on yesterday by the police.

PARIS OPINION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry appointed by Thiers has not been received favorably by the Parisians.

General Le Flo, appointed temporarily as Minister of War, is too old to transform the army into an effective body of men. Favre should be allowed to close the peace negotiations and then retire. Laubrecht, the Minister of Commerce, is unpopular because he is a protectionist.

A TRAIN STOPPED.

The second train from Paris left for Boulogne last night, but was stopped to-day by the Prussians. The cause of the stoppage has not been ascertained.

THE MORTALITY.

The mortality is decreasing, the cause for this favorable change being the improved food and temperature. Smallpox is decreasing.

DESTITUTION.

Destitution among the lower classes is still great. Last night 4,000 persons slept in the streets outside the Morris establishment in the *Place des Petits Pères* waiting on the mayors for food.

FOOD AND MEDICINE.

Twelve thousand six hundred tons of food and fuel arrived in Paris yesterday. Medicines and drugs are terribly wanted: there are none left in the city.

AMERICAN AID FOR PARIS.

The London *Times* says the New York Committee sent yesterday, by cable transfer, £10,000 for the suffering people of France, accompanied by the request that Messrs. Benjamin Moran, Hugh McCulloch, Russell Sturgis and J. S. Morgan act as the London committee.

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## THE PEACE QUESTION.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Paris.

M. Thiers and the Peace Commissioners at German Headquarters.

The Armies Ready for Action if the Terms Are Rejected.

THE FRENCH MUST DECIDE QUICKLY.

Indemnity for Past Injuries and Guarantees for the Future Demanded.

The Armistice Prolonged Till Sunday.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles dated to-day. Your correspondent says:—

THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS EXPECTED.

MM. Favre, Picard and Lambrecht, members of the French Peace Commission are expected here to-morrow.

READY FOR REJECTION OF THE TERMS.

If peace is not assured by noon on Friday the Second, Third and Fifth German armies will immediately be thrown upon the south of France. Upon Prince Frederick Charles devolves the execution of the great enterprise of subjugating the country.

Peace Certain to be Made.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

Your correspondent in Paris telegraphs under date of yesterday afternoon, the following intelligence:—

PEACE CERTAIN.

Peace is almost certain to be made. General Von Moltke is said to have laid before the Emperor of Germany a plan of campaign to be followed in case of the renewal of the war.

THE PEACE COMMITTEE GONE TO VERSAILLES.

The Treaty and the Assembly—Rather Premature—The French Must Decide Quickly—Germany's Terms Explicit—Extension of the Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

By means of a despatch from Paris dated to-day I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that the Consultative Commission of the Assembly accompanied M. Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of the negotiations is expected.

THE TREATY AND THE ASSEMBLY.

The *Rappel* says the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly on Saturday next.

THE INDEMNITY.

The *Journal de Paris* says the amount of the war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed 500,000,000 thalers.

RATHER PREMATURE.

A despatch from Lille to-day says it is rumored that peace has been signed, one basis of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine. Business in the north of France is improving.

THE FRENCH MUST DECIDE QUICKLY.

A Berlin telegram, of to-day's date, reports that the *Provincial Correspondenz* says the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indisputable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. The prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance of the main German demands. The journal concludes with the prediction that next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

GERMANY'S TERMS EXPLICIT.

A despatch from Versailles dated to-day reports that the official *Moniteur* says:—

"France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted, and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate; and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected the war continues."

THE ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

In consequence of negotiations between M. Favre and Count Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

AN ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Poyet-Quertier has been added to the Peace Commission.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Quotations and Values Yesterday—Fluctuations During the War.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 22—P. M.—The Bourse is stronger. Renten are quoted at 51.50.

In Paris on the 1st of January, 1871, Renten closed at 72.80.

On the 31 of January, after the formation of the *Minister Ministry*, the Bourse closed at 73.80.

July 11.—The Bourse opened said, "France is advancing rapidly to war," and values rapidly declining in Paris. The Bourse excited and quotations unsettled.

August 2.—News of battle of Sauberg in Paris. "Bourse depressed; quotations unreliable."

September 4.—French revolution. Bourse operations suspended, and from that moment all quotations were nominal to the hour of the investment of Paris by the Prussians, when the Bourse reports ceased for purposes of outside circulation.

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## THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Programme of the National Assembly.

The Removal of the Seat of Government Doubtful.

PARIS OPINION OF M. THIERS' SPEECH.

He Will Loyal Help to Establish a Republic.

M. Remusat Appointed Minister to England.

Commercial Treaties Under Consideration.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that after the declaration of peace the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon reassembling will meet in Paris. The removal of the government to Tours or Blois is much talked about, but there is really no belief in its probability.

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 19th by Thiers. *La Liberté* is convinced that it is M. Thiers' intention to loyally endeavor to found a republic.

THE ENGLISH MISSION AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Paris journals of yesterday are to hand. The *Siecle* says that M. Remusat has been appointed Ambassador to London and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference.

It is reported in London, however, that M. Baudet has been appointed the representative of France at the Black Sea Conference in London.

The missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

GOVERNMENT DELIBERATIONS.

A proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the government (French?) as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

THE FOREIGN-FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Porte has recognized the new French government.

Señor Olazaga comes to Paris as Spanish Minister.

Dr. J. C. Kern will remain Ambassador of Switzerland at Paris.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Faidherbe's Army Going to Cherbourg.

ADDRESS OF CHANZY TO HIS TROOPS.

They Must Prepare to Resume the Struggle.

French Customs Regulations Suspended on the Swiss Frontier.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

For the information of the NEW YORK HERALD I report that the *Daily News* says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

CHANZY TO HIS ARMY.

A despatch from Amiens, dated yesterday, says that General Chanzy has issued a proclamation to the Army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for resuming the struggle *à outrance*, if arrogant claims are demanded by the Germans.

FRENCH CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

A Bernese despatch of to-day's date reports that, owing to the exceptional position of Switzerland, the operation of the French customs regulations has been so far suspended as to permit the free exportation of 1,000,000 cwt. of corn and salt into France.

THE PENALTY OF THE COQUEST.

An official advertisement appears in a journal at Weissenburg, giving directions for the levying and distribution of requisitions. It contains a notice to German officers and military officials that they are entitled to receive during the armistice fifteen francs extra pay per day, which is to be procured by special imposts on the occupied territory.

ITALY AND TUNIS.

The Negotiations in Florence at a Crisis.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22, 1871.

I have received information which enables me to report to the NEW YORK HERALD, by cable telegram, the fact that his Excellency Hissouin Bey, Envoy Extraordinary of the Bey of Tunis to the court of King Victor Emmanuel, whose arrival in this city I announced a few days since, has transmitted despatches to his government asking for further instructions, and awaits an answer before concluding negotiations with the Italian authorities on the subject of the future policing of the Rif territory against piracy and acts of outlawry.

DENMARK.

Navigation Free in the Cattegat.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22, 1871.

The Cattegat is now clear of ice.

## GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Preparations for the Triumphant Entry.

Return of the Prince Imperial of Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles forwards to me the following despatch, dated to-day, which says:—

PREPARING FOR THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

All the troops camped around Paris are drilling daily on the military banks (?) and are practising for the triumphal entry into Paris.

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

The Prince Imperial of Germany has returned to Versailles. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and the King of Wurtemberg are expected.

GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

The Crown Honor to the Emperor and Future Rank of Queen Augusta and the Crown Princess.

Advice of the King of Saxony and Cautions of Bismarck.

Queen Victoria's Daughter and Her Royal Prospects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1871.

The HERALD correspondent in Berlin forwards a special telegraph report from the Prussian capital relative to the imperial coronation and the settlement of royal authority hereafter in the family of his Majesty William, which I hasten to forward to New York by cable for publication.

Your special correspondent writes as follows, under date of the 21st instant:—The King of Saxony has forwarded an autograph letter from Dresden to Berlin, in which he urges that her Majesty Queen Augusta Louise of Prussia should be solemnly crowned Empress of Germany on the occasion of the public ceremonial by which the imperial diadem will be placed on the head of her husband, William.

The Saxon monarch adds that this act of honor to the Queen of Prussia is looked for, politically, by the people of United Germany.

Premier Count Bismarck is opposed to the proposition.

In canvassing the reason for Bismarck's course, which appears extraordinary to many, some persons have arrived at the conclusion that he wishes to reserve the formality of this honor for the wife of his Royal Highness the Prince Frederic William, Princess Royal of England, after her complete accession to the throne of Germany as consort of the young Emperor.

Count Bismarck urges that the new designations of the members of the royal family, the German Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, have been officially determined, and that the latter is henceforth to be addressed as "Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

Bismarck holds, consequently, that it is really unnecessary to crown the Empress of Germany by the imposition of hands, as the executive authority of the country has settled the rank and status of herself, her sons and her daughter-in-law.

CUBA.

Arrival of Admiral Farnesio—Return of Captain General Valmaseda—The Rebel Minister of War, General Aguilera, Offers to Surrender—Execution of a Lady by the "Rebel."

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1871.

The British frigate *Royal Alfred*, Admiral Farnesio commanding, and attached to the West India flying squadron, has arrived here.

Captain General Valmaseda returned to-day from San Juan.

The *Alba* newspaper, published at Villa Clara, says that General Aguilera, the Minister of War of the Cuban Republic, has made to Valmaseda propositions to surrender.

Among the documents captured from an insurgent court martial is an account of the trial, sentence and hanging of Madame Caridad Montaner and Luis Arguaglo. Their crime was trying to join the Spaniards. The sentence orders that, on respect to sex, Madame Montaner, after execution, be buried with the clothing remaining on the corpse.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 22—4.30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and the account. American securities 100. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91; 1863, 90; 1864, 89; 1865, 88; 1866, 87; 1867, 86; 1868, 85; 1869, 84; 1870, 83; 1871, 82; 1872, 81; 1873, 80; 1874, 79; 1875, 78; 1876, 77; 1877, 76; 1878, 75; 1879, 74; 1880, 73; 1881, 72; 1882, 71; 1883, 70; 1884, 69; 1885, 68; 1886, 67; 1887, 66; 1888, 65; 1889, 64; 1890, 63; 1891, 62; 1892, 61; 1893, 60; 1894, 59; 1895, 58; 1896, 57; 1897, 56; 1898, 55; 1899, 54; 1900, 53; 1901, 52; 1902, 51; 1903, 50; 1904, 49; 1905, 48; 1906, 47; 1907, 46; 1908, 45; 1909, 44; 1910, 43; 1911, 42; 1912, 41; 1913, 40; 1914, 39; 1915, 38; 1916, 37; 1917, 36; 1918, 35; 1919, 34; 1920, 33; 1921, 32; 1922, 31; 1923, 30; 1924, 29; 1925, 28; 1926, 27; 1927, 26; 1928, 25; 1929, 24; 1